

STEP -1 ENTERPRISE LINUX SCREEN - PRESS NEXT BUTTON

STEP -2 WHAT LANGUAGE YOU WOULD LIKE TO USE DURING INSTALLATION PROCESS - CHOOSE ENGLISH(ENGLISH) AND PRESS NEXT BUTTON

STEP – 3 SELECT APPROPRIATE KEY BOARD - U.S ENGLISH AND PRESS NEXT BUTTON

STEP – 4 SELECT NSTALL ENTERPRISE LINUX OPTION AND PRESS NEXT BUTTON

STEP – 5 SELECT CREATE CUSTOM LAYOUT AND PRESS NEXT

STEP -6 IF ANY PARTION IS THERE AND YOU WANT TO DELETE THEM, SELECT THE PARTION AND CLICK DELETE BUTTON.

STEP – 6 CREATE PARTIONS AS FOLLOWS

**Partitions (Create following Partitions)**

| PARTITION | SIZE  | FILE TYPE | ADDL SIZE         |
|-----------|---|-----------|-------------------|
| /boot     | 500 MB  | EXT3      | FIXED             |
| /swap     | 4096 MB ( Double of RAM 2GB)                        | SWAP      | FIXED             |
| /         | 20000 MB  | EXT3      | FIXED             |
| /home     | 50000 MB  | EXT3      | FIXED             |
| /home2    | 80000 MB  | EXT3      | FIXED             |
| /home3    | 50000 MB  | EXT3      | FIXED             |
| /image    | 200 GB (Leftout space should be in this filesystem) |           | Fill to Free Size |

STEP – 7 PRESS NEXT BUTTON

STEP -8 INSTALLING NETWORK DEVICES.

SELECT ETH0 AND CLICK EDIT.

STEP9 – SELECT MANUAL CONFIGURATION

STEP – 10 DESELECT IPV6 SUPPORT AND SELECT IPV4 SUPPORT

STEP – 11 SELECT MANUAL CONFIGURATION

IP ADDRESS 192.168.10.10

PREFIX (NETMASK) 255.255.255.0

STEP 12 - CLICK OK

STEP – 13 HOST NAME : **ldldh**

STEP - 14 MISC. SETTINGS.

GATEWAY : 192.168.10.10

PRIMARY DNS : 192.168.10.10

| Primary System   | Node name<br>ip Address | Eth0<br>ldldh<br>192.168.10.10 | Eth1<br>ldldh1<br>192.168.11.10 |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                  |                         |                                |                                 |
| Secondary system |                         | ldldh<br>192.168.10.10         | ldldh1<br>192.168.11.11         |

IP Address rage for Clients : 192.168.10.101 to 192.168.10.254

STEP – 14 ROOT PASSWORD : root123

CONFIRM PASSWO root123

STEP – 15 SELECT CUSTOMISE NOW

STEP – 16 SELECT SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

### **Package Selection**

#### **Desktops**

Gnome Desktop Environment

#### **Applications**

Editor

Graphical Internet

Text Base Internet

#### **Development**

Development libraries

Development tools

Legacy S/w Development

#### **Server**

FTP server

Legacy Network Server (*Select Telnet and rsh Service from this in addition to*)

Network Servers

Printing Support

Server Configuration tools  
Windows file server

### **Base System**

Administrator tools  
Base  
Java  
Legacy software support  
System tools  
X window system

**Note :** all installed packages information are stored in /root/install.log  
Next

After completion of Linux installation,

### **Reboot the system**

Forward

Firewall – Disabled forward

SELinux – Disabled forward

Kdump – Deselect forward

STEP 17 - CLICK CONTINUE

STEP – 18 On successful installation, system will prompt you to reboot. Click Reboot button.

STEP – 18 a. Stop unwanted System Services:

**#chkconfig sendmail off**

**#chkconfig audit off**

**#chkconfig bluetooth off**

**#chkconfig firstboot off**

### **Share file system on Secondary system**

login in to root on secondary server edit /etc/exports and put following entries

**# vi /etc/exports**

**/home3/archive 192.168.11.10(rw,sync,no\_root\_squash)**

save the file and restart nfs

**#service nfs restart**

**#exportfs -a**

STEP – 19 MOUNTING OF /home3/archive OF SECONDARY SERVER TO PRIMARY SERVER.

```
# mount -t nfs:/192.168.11.11:/home3/archive
```

STEP – 20 Add the following lines into **/etc/rc.local**

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java  
/opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 &  
su - oracle 'lsnrctl start'  
su - oracle 'dbstart'
```

**\*\*End of Linux Installation**

## **ORACLE INSTALLATION GUIDE**

***(This manual is mainly in intended to help Oracle installation. NIC document has many other guideslines which may also be referred)***

### 2. Oracle Installation

#### 2.1 Oracle Pre-installation

##### 2.1.1 Install the following package also From RedHat AS5 Disk 3

```
#cd /media
#mkdir cdrom
#mount /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom
#cd /media/cdrom/Server
#rpm -ivh libXp-1*
#cd /
#umount /media
```

2.1.2 Check that gcc\* rpms are installed using the command `#rpm -q gcc*`  
(If not, mount the 2<sup>nd</sup> Linux CD, go into Server directory of cdrom  
and install all gcc\*.rpm using `# rpm -i gcc*.rpm`)

2.1.3 The `/etc/hosts` file must contain a fully qualified name for the server:  
<IP-address> <fully-qualified-machine-name> <machine-name>  
e.g.

```
192.168.10.10    ldldh
127.0.0.1       localhost.localdomain localhost
```

2.1.4 Tune the kernel parameters (Setting the Semaphore Variable  
used in oracle installation)

Add the following lines to the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:

**See annexer A**

```
# Kernel sysctl configuration file for Oracle Enterprise Linux
#
# For binary values, 0 is disabled, 1 is enabled.  See sysctl(8) and
# sysctl.conf(5) for more details.

# Controls IP packet forwarding
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0

# Controls source route verification
net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 1

# Do not accept source routing
```

```

net.ipv4.conf.default.accept_source_route = 0

# Controls the System Request debugging functionality of the kernel
kernel.sysrq = 0

# Controls whether core dumps will append the PID to the core filename
# Useful for debugging multi-threaded applications
kernel.core_uses_pid = 1

# Controls the use of TCP syncookies
net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies = 1

# Controls the maximum size of a message, in bytes
kernel.msgmnb = 65536

# Controls the default maximum size of a message queue
kernel.msgmax = 65536

# Controls the maximum shared segment size, in bytes
kernel.shmmax = 4294967295
kernel.shmall = 2097152

```

#### ADD THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES

```

kernel.shmmni = 4096
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
fs.file-max = 65536
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
net.core.rmem_default = 262144
net.core.rmem_max = 262144
net.core.wmem_default = 262144
net.core.wmem_max = 262144

# Controls the maximum number of shared memory segments, in pages
kernel.shmall = 268435456

```

2.1.5 Run the following command to change the current kernel parameters:

```
# /sbin/sysctl -p
```

2.1.6 # ulimit -a (make memory size unlimited)

2.1.7 Add the following lines to the **/etc/security/limits.conf** file:

```

# /etc/security/limits.conf
#
#Each line describes a limit for a user in the form:
#
#<domain>          <type>  <item>  <value>
#
#Where:
#<domain> can be:
#          - an user name

```

```

#         - a group name, with @group syntax
#         - the wildcard *, for default entry
#         - the wildcard %, can be also used with %group syntax,
#           for maxlogin limit
#
#<type> can have the two values:
#         - "soft" for enforcing the soft limits
#         - "hard" for enforcing hard limits
#
#<item> can be one of the following:
#         - core - limits the core file size (KB)
#         - data - max data size (KB)
#         - fsize - maximum filesize (KB)
#         - memlock - max locked-in-memory address space (KB)
#         - nofile - max number of open files
#         - rss - max resident set size (KB)
#         - stack - max stack size (KB)
#         - cpu - max CPU time (MIN)
#         - nproc - max number of processes
#         - as - address space limit
#         - maxlogins - max number of logins for this user
#         - maxsyslogins - max number of logins on the system
#         - priority - the priority to run user process with
#         - locks - max number of file locks the user can hold
#         - sigpending - max number of pending signals
#         - msgqueue - max memory used by POSIX message queues (bytes)
#         - nice - max nice priority allowed to raise to
#         - rtprio - max realtime priority
#
#<domain>      <type>  <item>          <value>
#
#*              soft    core                0
#*              hard    rss                  10000
#@student       hard    nproc                 20
#@faculty       soft    nproc                 20
#@faculty       hard    nproc                 50
#ftp            hard    nproc                 0
#@student       -       maxlogins              4
*              soft    nproc                 2047
*              hard    nproc                 16384
*              soft    nofile                 1024
*              hard    nofile                 65536
Oracle         soft    memlock                2097152
Oracle         hard    memlock                2097152

# End of file

```

2.1.8 Add/Edit the following line to the `/etc/pam.d/login` file

**session required /lib/security/pam\_limits.so**

### 2.1.9 Disable secure linux by editing the `/etc/selinux/config` file

```
SELINUX=disabled
```

### 2.1.10 Edit the `/etc/redhat-release` file replacing the current release information

(Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 5 (Tikanga)) with the following:

```
redhat-4
```

### 2.1.11 Create group `dba` and the userid `oracle` with both gid and uid having the

```
ID#501
#groupadd dba
#useradd oracle -d /home/oracle -g dba
#passwd oracle
give newpassword for oracle
```

### 2.1.12 Login as oracle and make copy of `bash_profile`

```
login:oracle
or (as the case may be)
#su - oracle
passwd:give the password and get the $prompt

$cp .bash_profile .bash_profile.org
```

### 2.1.13 Make the following changes as per the setup of oracle user profile

```
$vi .bash_profile
```

```
# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin

export PATH
unset USERNAME
#Oracle Environment
export ORACLE_HOME=/home/oracle/OraHome
export ORACLE_BASE=/home/oracle
export ORACLE_SID=EPFO
export ORACLE_TERM=xterm
```



```

export NLS_LANG=AMERICAN
export ORA_NLS33=$ORACLE_HOME/ocommon/nls/admin/data
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib:/usr/local/lib
#export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/Oracle/Oracle/bin:.:
export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/Oracle/Oracle/bin
# Oracle Java Environment
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java/

```

## 2.2 oracle media preparation for installation

### 2.2.1 copy oracle cds to harddisk location: /image/SW/oracle

```

(#cd /image
#mkdir SW
#cd SW
#cp -R /mnt/cdrom/.
#cp -R /mnt/cdrom/10201_database_linux32.zip .)

```

### 2.2.2 Unzip the files:

```
#Unzip 10201_database_linux32.zip
```

### 2.2.3 Change the owner and group

```

#chown oracle.dba /image/SW
#find . -depth -print -exec chown oracle:dba /image/SW
#cd /home3
#mkdir archive
#chown oracle.dba archive

```

## 2.3 If Oracle RE-INSTALLATION: additional pre-requisites.

### 2.3.1 Remove all old files (no uninstaller is there in linux)

```

#rm /etc/oratab
#rm /etc/oraInst.loc
#cd /home/oracle/
#rm -rf /home/oracle/OraHome
#rm -rf /home/oracle/Oradata
#rm -rf /home/oracle/OraInventory

#rm -rf * (make sure that you are in /home/oracle.
           It is assumed that your earlier oracle installation
           was in /home/oracle. Check this by seeing the
           directory /home/oracle)

#cd /tmp
#rm -rf ora* (make sure that you are in /tmp)
#rm -rf Ora* (make sure that you are in /tmp)

```

## **2.4. Oracle Installation**

Login as Oracle in **GUI** ( Cntrl+Alt+F7)

Open a terminal (Applicaton >accessories >Terminal OR RightClick >Terminal)

```
$cd /image/SW/oracle/database
```

```
./runInstaller (this file and ../oracle/database dir. are generated when  
we unzipped 10201_database_linux32.zip -> refer:2.2)
```

(If you do not do the step 2.1.1, installer will fail in the beginning)

The installation will continue through the following screens:

- (Screen 1) Select Installation Method  
Choose 'Advanced Installation'  
Press NEXT
- (Screen 2) Specify Inventory directory and credentials..  
Inventory directory: /home/oracle/oraInventory  
OS group Name: dba  
Press NEXT  
(If the directory name appeared is different, it may be because you have not done the step 2.1.13 – .bash\_profile)
- (Screen 3) Select Installation Type  
Select 'Custom'  
Press NEXT
- (Screen 4) Specify Home details  
Select default values  
Press NEXT
- (Screen 5) Available Product components. Select all the following:
  - Oracle Database
    - Enterprise Edition Options 10.2.....
      - Oracle Partitioning
    - Oracle Net Services
      - Oracle Net listener
    - Oracle Enterprise Manager Console
    - Oracle Call Interface
    - Oracle Programmer
- (Screen 6) Product – Specific prerequisite checks  
(if any error comes, check whether all prerequisites in comparison with the error log have been carried out. After that press **RETRY**)

Press NEXT

(Screen 7) Privileged Operating System Groups

DBA Group : dba

DB Operator Group : dba

Press NEXT

(Screen 8) Oracle Universal Installer Creat Database

Select 'Create Database'

Press NEXT

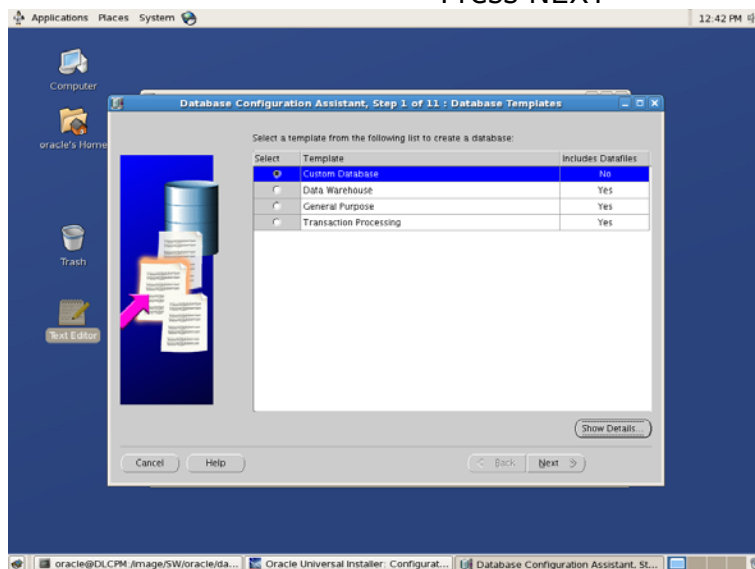
(Screen 9) Summary  
Press INSTALL

(Screen 10) Oracle Net Config Assistant : Welcome  
Select 'Perform Typical Configuration'  
Press NEXT  
(you may use \$netca to Netconfig outside from the installer)

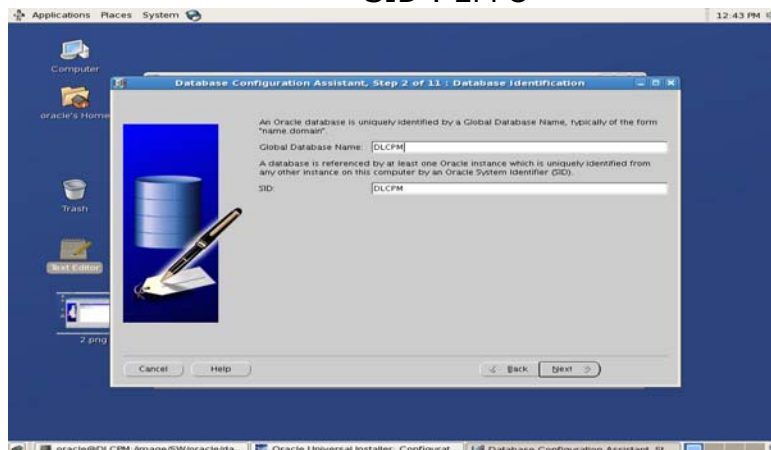
(Screen 11) Database Configuration Assistant  
(you may use \$dbca to create/delete database outside from the installer)

Step 1 of 11 : Select General Purpose { *not as shown in screen shot* }

Press NEXT

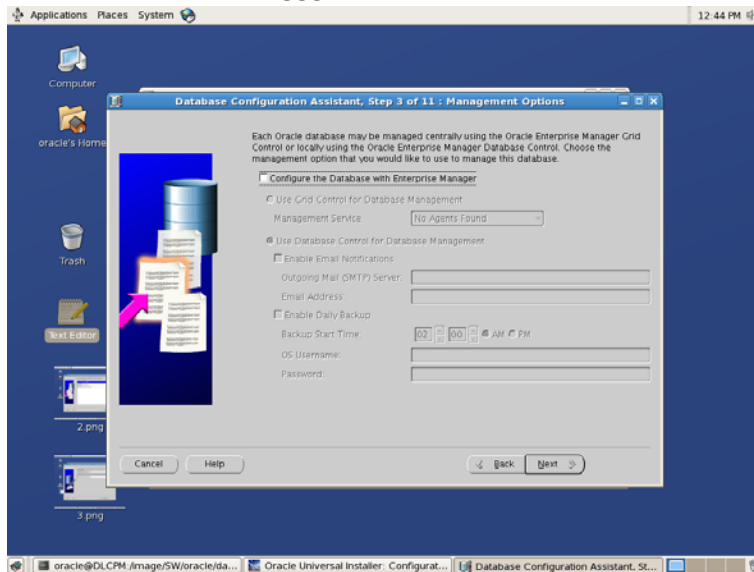


Step 2 of 11 : Global DB Name : EPFO  
SID : EPFO

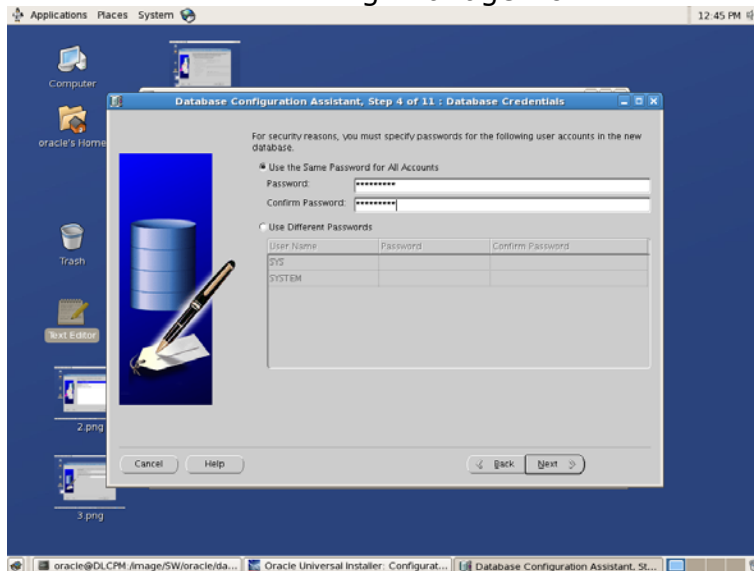


(The .war file's working is depending on SID. So you may set above as EPFO)

Step 3 of 11 : Deselect all options  
Press NEXT

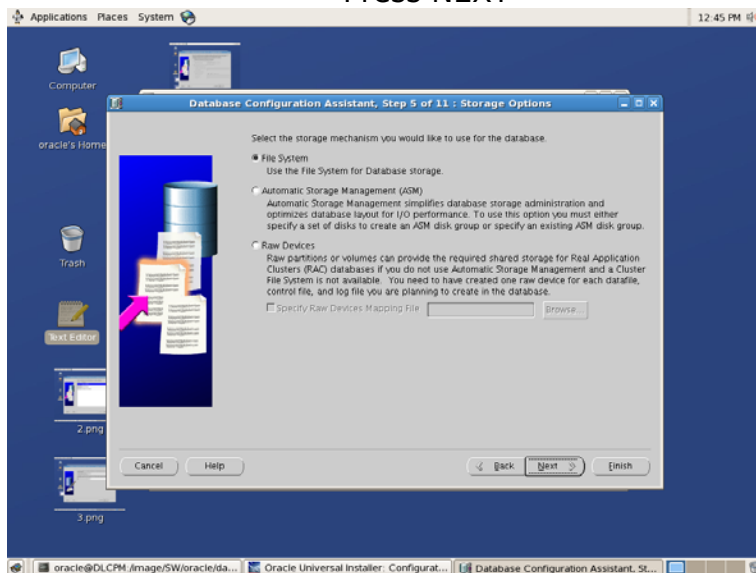


Step 4 of 11 : Select 'use the same password' and give password.  
Eg. 'manager10'

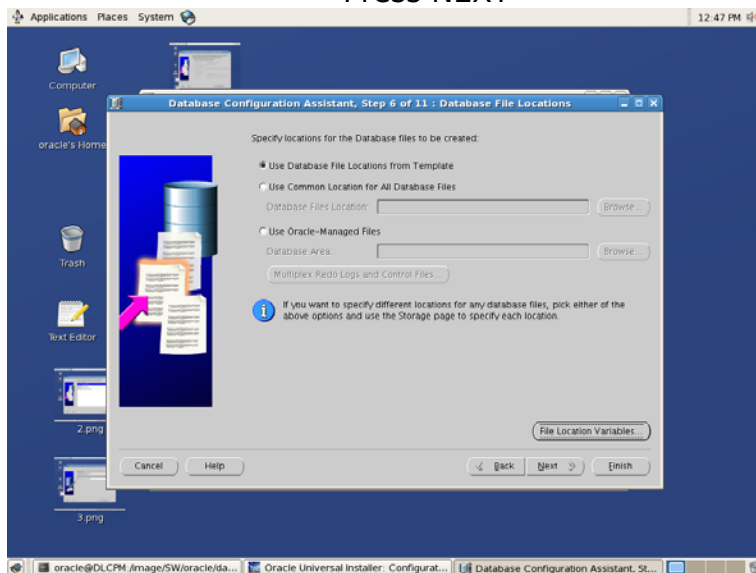


Press NEXT

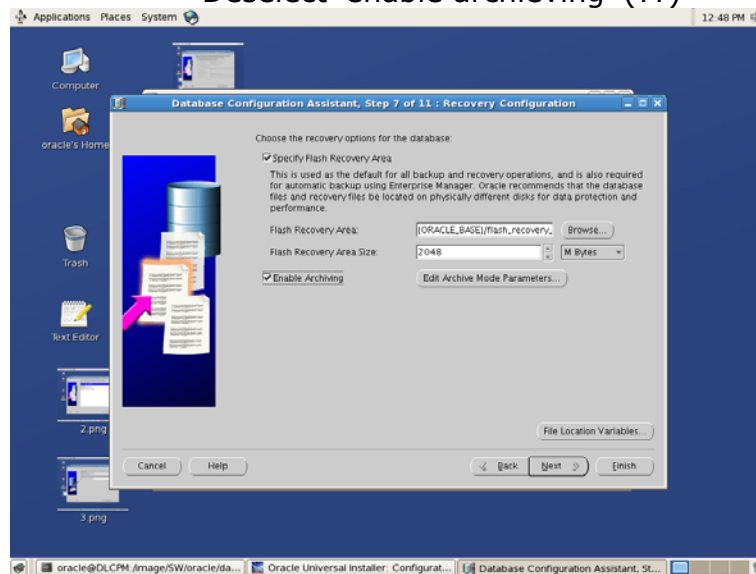
Step 5 of 11 :      Choose 'file system'  
Press NEXT



Step 6 of 11 :      Select 'use database location from template'  
Press NEXT



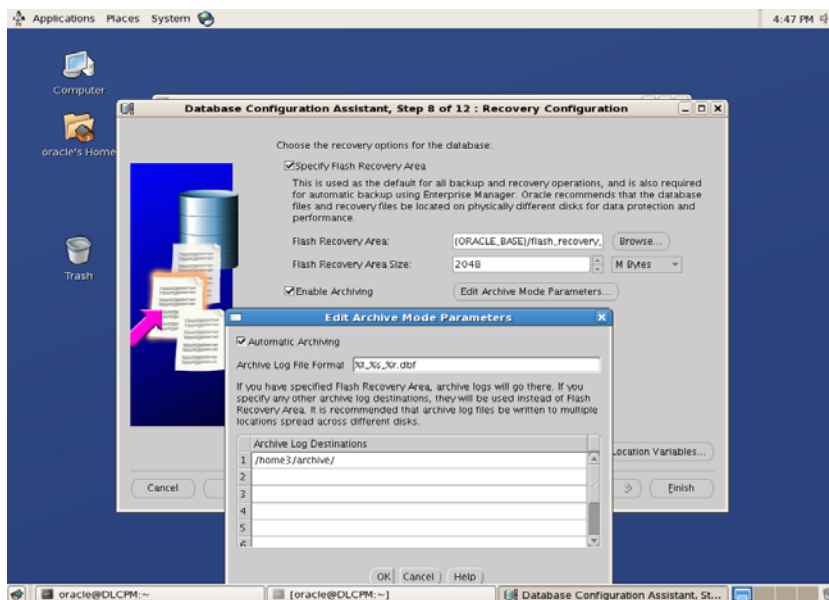
Step 7 of 11 :      Select 'specify flash recovery area'  
Area: Oracle...  
Size: 2048  
Deselect 'enable archieving' (??)



OR

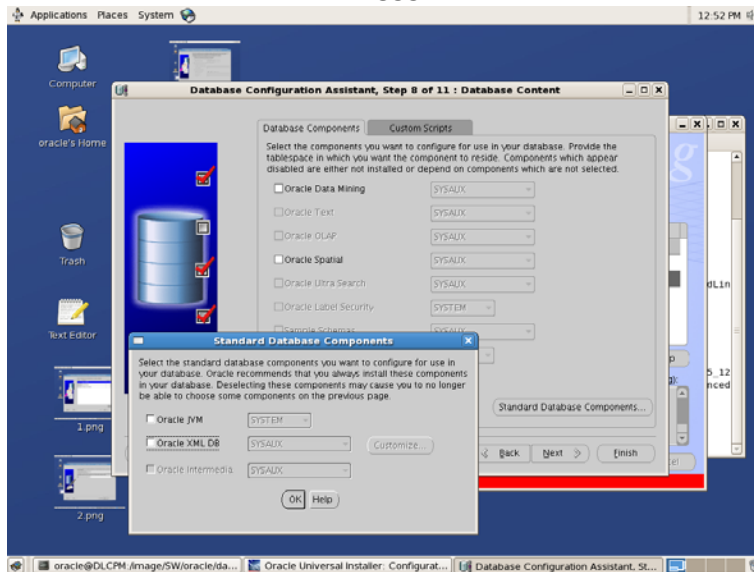
Select 'Enable Archiving'  
Click on 'Edit Archive Mode Parameters'  
Add 1<sup>st</sup> Archive log desitination as /home3/archive

(if archieving selected, Archive will be written at after transactions of about 100 MB or when all redo log files are full)



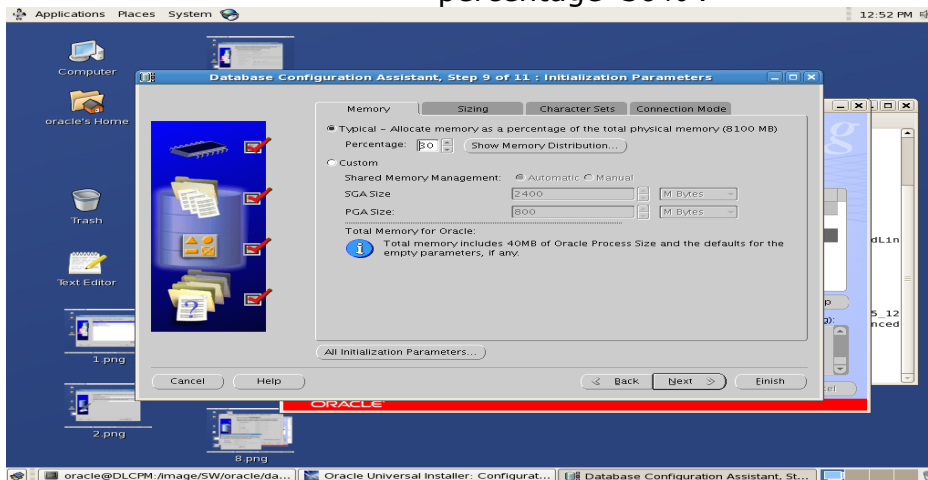
Press NEXT

Step 8 of 11 : Deselect all options **including the items inside the 'standard database components'**  
Press NEXT



Step 9 of 11 :

- Memory
  - Select 'typical'
  - percentage '30%'.

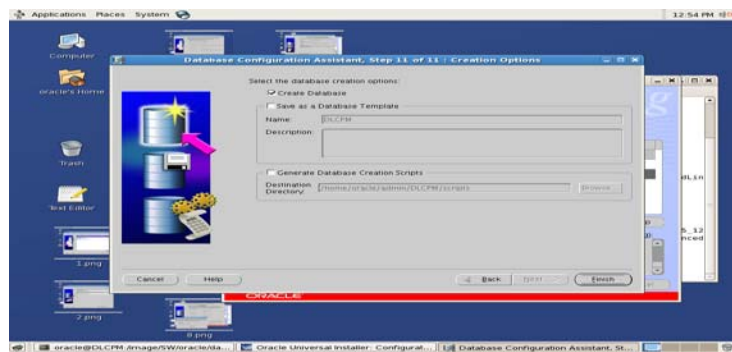


Select 'dedicated server' (in tab Connection Mode)

Step 10 of 11 Press NEXT

Step 11 of 11 : Select 'Create Database'





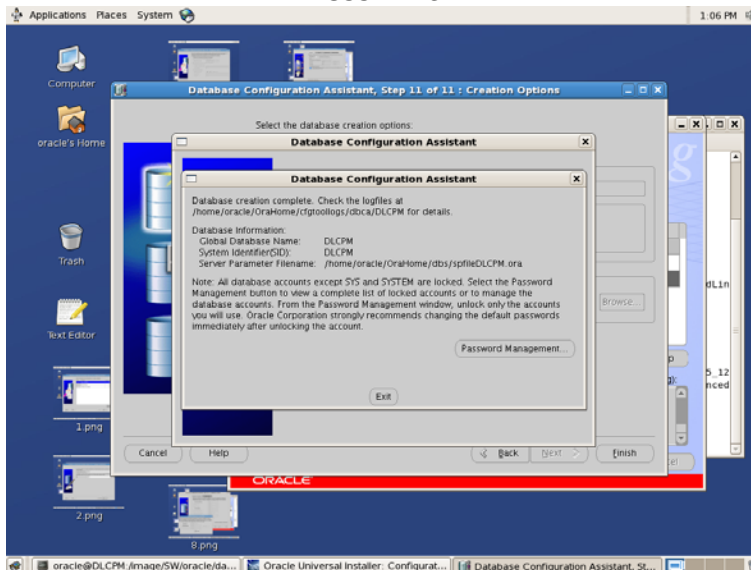
Press FINISH

(Screen 11) Confirmation

Press OK

(Screen 12): Database Configuration Assistant

Press Exit



Thereafter run the following shell scripts as **root user** :

- sh /home/oracle/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh
- sh /home/oracle/oraHome/root.sh

(Screen 13) : End of Installation

Press EXIT

Don't reboot the machine

2.4.2 Change Oratab, last parameter is set to Y to enable dbstart/dbshut

#vi /etc/oratab

ldldh:/home/oracle/OraHome:Y

And save it (Esc:wq!)

2.4.3 **Creation of spfile**

\$sqlplus /nolog

SQL>connect / as sysdba

SQL>create pfile from spfile;

(it will create initEPFO.ora file in /home/oracle/OraHome/dbs)

exit

\$ dbshut

2.4.4 edit/add in #vi /etc/oratab/initEPFO.ora

\*.open\_cursors=1500 (**note:1000 is enough, it depends on**

**how many users**)

\*.process=900

UTL\_FILE\_DIR=\*

Save the file

#### 2.4.5 Create back the server parameter file

```
$sqlplus /nolog
SQL>conn /as sysdba
SQL> create spfile from pfile;
Exit
```

(Sometimes, connection will not take place stating, Auditing not possible..Linux Err, Then NIC had done **netca** and dbca and said to Deselect 'specify flash recovery area' and 'archieving..' as in Step7 or 11)

`$dbstart`

spfile (server parameter file) is to be created/corrected as per the requirement. But spfile can not edited directly. For this copy spfile as pfile after dbshut and edit the pfile and copy back to spfile. Pfile has the name like 'initDLCPM.ora'

```
#vi /home/oracle/OraHome/network/admin/listener.ora

# listener.ora Network Configuration File:
/home/oracle/OraHome/network/admin/listener.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

SID_LIST_LISTENER =
  (SID_LIST =
    (SID_DESC =
      (SID_NAME = PLSExtProc)
      (ORACLE_HOME = /home/oracle/OraHome)
      (PROGRAM = extproc)
    )
    (SID_DESC =
      (SID_NAME = EPFO)
      (ORACLE_HOME = /home/oracle/OraHome)
    )
  )
LISTENER =
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST =
    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC) (KEY = EXTPROC1))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = 192.168.10.10) (PORT = 1521))
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = 127.0.0.1) (PORT = 1522))
    )
  )
```

### **3. Jboss Installation**

Make sure the file **jboss-4.2.3.GA.zip** is available in the directory **/image/SW/**. Then proceed with the following commands :

```
#cd /home
#unzip /image/SW/jboss-4.2.3.GA.zip
#ln -s /home/jboss-4.2.3.GA /opt/jboss
#ln -s /home/jboss-4.2.3.GA jboss
```

### **4. Java SDK Installation**

Make sure the file **jdk-1\_5\_0\_14-linux-i586.bin** is available in the directory **/image/SW/**. Then proceed with the following commands :

```
#cd /home
#sh /image/SW/jdk-1_5_0_14-linux-i586.bin
#ln -s /home/jdk1.5.0_14 /opt/java
#ln -s /home/jdk1.5.0_14 java
```

**5.** Copy Application file **EPFOWEB.war** to  
**/opt/jboss/server/default/deploy**

Make the following directory with owner/group as oracle/dba

```
/home2/EPFODATA (Oracle datafiles are stored here)
/home3/archieve (Archieve log files are stored here)
```

## **6.1 Start & Stop JBOSS**

Login as root  
export JAVA\_HOME=/opt/java  
#/opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 &  
(pl. check the ip address using #ifconfig -a|more)  
This will run jboss in the background.

## **6.2 Stop JBOSS**

#/opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 -c node1

## **TO START JBOSS FROM LOGIN**

Add following line

```
#vi /etc/rc.local
    export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java
    /opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 &b
```

## **Test the EPFO application**

Load mozilla /firefox  
Browse to the URL <http://192.168.10.10:8080/EPFOWEB>

# FAIL OVER

## 1 Both servers are fine

- a. login to primary server
- b. option 3 to escape to shell
- c. check /home3/archive/ for archive logs –(if files older than 30 days remove them)
- d. Check the export files at /image/DBexports/ {-if file of type HRKNL<date>dmp} {these are the complete dumps of the db – done daily through the crons /home/oracle/expbackup.cron} {This is called online backup}
- e. Login to the Secondary Server
- f. Exit out of menu
- g. Check that data is being dumped to the tape with tar **tvzf/dev/st0** – this will show the listing of the files, the files will have a timestamp from yesterday ... the timestamps should be the same for all database files (oradata files)
- h. Confirm from local Sys Admin that the last recovery went fine
- i. Ask about the daily backups.

## 2 Primary Server has failed

### i. During Business Hours

- a. Shutdown failed server
- b. Remove network cable from Primary Server and connect Network cable to Secondary server
- c. Start samba server  
#service smb start
- d. Take the full backup on secondary server with archive log (i.e. option 3 for Weekly backup)
- e. Recover the Server from option (recover secondary server)
- f. Start the database (if not starting see below)
  - i. If database is not starting then do time based recovery with the help of an oracle DBA (recover database until {time | cancel})

### i. Night

- a. Change the ip to 192.168.10.10  
#ifconfig eth0:1 192.168.10.10  
Start Samba Sever  
#service smb start  
Start on Secondary Server (exit out of menu and do dbstart)

## **2 Backup Server has failed (Secondary Server)**

- a. Take full backup on tape
- b. Network cable (network cable connecting to primary server) should be disconnected for the primary server (i.e. crossover cable)
- c. Use option 2 to start the database.

### ***Recover from tape***

#### ***Login as oracle***

- j. `$ cd /`
- k. `$ tar xvf /dev/st0`

## Auto start of Database and Application

Modify /etc/rc.local

### **Primary Server:**

#### **#vi /etc/rc.local**

```
modprobe mptscsih      #(For Data Drive)
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java
/opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 &
su - oracle 'lsnrctl start'
su - oracle 'dbstart'
#Mounting NFS Slice /home3/archive from Secondary Server
mount ldldh1:/home3/archive /home3/archive
(i.e. ldldh1 is your host name for example ztifbd for ZTI,NZ)
```

### **Secondary Server:**

#### **#vi /etc/rc.local**

```
#!/bin/sh
#
#This script will be executed *after* all the other init
scripts
#You can put your initialization stuff in here if you don't
want to do the full Sys V Style initi stuff.

Touch /var/lock/subsys/local
###Mount /home3/archive
#mount -t nfs -o
rsz=32768,wsz=32768,timeo=300,nointr,hard
ldldh02:/home3/archive /home3/archive

##Virtual IP
#ifconfig eth0:1 192.168.10.11 up
#ifconfig eth0:1 192.168.10.11 up
##Start JBOSS
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java
/opt/jboss/bin/run.sh -b 192.168.10.10 &
su - oracle 'lsnrctl start'
su - oracle 'dbstart'
```

**#End of rc.local file**

**#vi /etc/exports**

**/home3/archive**

**192.168.11.10(rw,sync,no\_wdelay,insecure\_locks,no\_root\_squash)**



# DATA FOR APPLICATION SERVER

## STEP 1

after installation of EPFO database

**login as oracle**

create a directory **/image/install**

**cd /image/install**

copy the files into **install** directory

it is assumed that **EPFODATA** and **DMDATA** folders have been created in **/home2**

**\$sqlplus /nolog**

**sql>conn / as sysdba**

**sql>start crdb**      -- create new tablespaces (EPFODATA, EPFOINDX, DMDATA & DMINDX)

**sql>start crdb1**    -- create new users (NICEPFO & EPFODM)

**sql>start crdb2**    -- grant permission

**sql>exit**

## STEP 2

**\$ imp epfodm/epfodm**

**Dump file name --- DMblank.dmp**

Then press **enter**

Give **"no"**

Give **"yes"**

Give **"yes"**

Give **"yes"**

Give **"yes"**

**\$ imp nicepfo/nicepfo**

**Dump file name ---- EPFOblank.dmp**

Then press **enter**

Give **"no"**

Give "yes"  
Give "yes"  
Give "yes"  
Give "yes"

**\$ imp nicepfo/nicepfo**  
**DUMP file name --- HOMASTER.dmp**

Then press **enter**

Give "no"

Give "yes"

Give "yes"

Give "yes"

Give "yes"

\*\*\*\*\*

**Location (/image/SW/REL\_1.98)**

**\$ lsnrctl stop**

**\$ sqlplus /nolog**

**sql>conn nicepfo/nicepfo**

**sql>start Install\_30012010.dat**

**\$lsnrctl start**

deploy the EPFOWEB.war (rel 1 version 1.98)  
(go to the directory where EPFOWEB.war file has been saved)

**\$cp EPFOWEB.war /home/jboss/server/default/deploy**

## **STEP 3**

### **START DMS & DTMS**

*Refer to Technical User Manual for DMS & DTMS*



```

echo " "
else
###check mount
mm=`df|grep 192.168.20.11 |wc -l`
if [ $mm -eq 0 ]
then
#mount -t nfs -o rsize=32768,wsiz=32768,timeo=300,nointr,hard
192.168.20.11:/home3/archive /home3/archive
sudo /bin/mount -t nfs -o
rsize=32768,wsiz=32768,timeo=300,nointr,hard
192.168.20.11:/home3/archive /home3/archive
fi
###check mount
bb=`df|grep 192.168.20.11 |wc -l`
if [ $bb -eq 1 ]
then
echo " Please Wait while DataBase is Starting"
./lctrpc
dbstart
else
echo " "
echo "
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"
echo " "
echo "      Secondary has not yet started!!... "
echo "      Try after mounting Secondary ..."
echo " "
echo "
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"
fi
fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
read ent;;
2) tput clear
ac=`ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
bb=`df|grep 192.168.20.11 |wc -l`
if [ $ac -gt 3 ]
then
echo " "
```

```

echo "
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
echo " "
echo "      Oracle is already running...."
echo "          Can't start it again...."
echo " "
echo "
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
elif [ $bb -eq 1 ]
then
    echo " <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"
    echo " "
    echo "      Secondary Surver is Mounted use   ..."
    echo "          Option 1 to start Oracle"
    echo " "
    echo " <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"
else
    ./lctrpc
    dbstart
fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
read ent;;
3) tput clear
echo "Really want to Shut Down Oracle.... [Y]/[N] "
read yn
if test -z "$yn"
then
    echo " Sorry ! Invalid Key Pressed....."
    read ent
elif test "$yn" = "N" -o "$yn" = "n"
then
    echo "Thank God !....."
else
    echo "  Shutting Down Oracle....."
    ./lkill
    dbshut
fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."

```

```

    read ent;;
4) tput clear
ad=`ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
if [ $ad -gt 3 ]
then
    echo "***** "
    echo " "
    echo "Please Shut Oracle.... Then take Daily Backup....."
    echo " "
    echo "***** "
else
    echo "***** "
    echo " "
    echo "Insert Cartridge in PRIMARY System & Press <Enter>.....\c"
    echo " "
    echo "***** "
    read ent
###
#### following line for copying 4 days Archive Log files on TAPE
###
#find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.dbf" -print>x
find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.*)" -mtime -10 -print>x
sort x -o y
tar cvf /dev/st0 /home/oracle/oradata/EPFO/control0?.ctl
/home/oracle/oradata/EPFO/redo0?.log /home3/archive/ctrlog `cat y`
    if [ $? -gt 0 ]
    then
        echo "***** "
        echo ""
        echo "Please Check the Tape it seems it is locked"
        echo "UNLOCK the tape and try again"
        echo ""
        echo "***** "
    else
###
##### Following line is to Delete Archive Logs which are older then
5 Days
#### Uncomment following line to delete old log files
echo "Removing Old Files Please Wait "
rm x y
find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.dbf" -mtime +10 -print -exec
rm {} \;

fi

```

```

fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
read ent;;
5) tput clear
ae=`ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
if [ $ae -gt 3 ]
then
    echo "***** "
    echo " "
    echo "First shut Oracle... Then Take Weekly Backup."
    echo " "
    echo "***** "
else
    ./back
fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
read ent;;
6) tput clear
ab=`ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
if [ $ab -gt 3 ]
then
    echo " "
    echo " "
    echo "***** "
    echo " "
    echo "First Shut Down Oracle.....Then Shut Down Machine...."
    echo " "
    echo "***** "
    echo " "
    echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
    read ent
else
    echo " System Shutdown Process Started PLEASE WAIT "
    #umount /home3/archive
    sync
    sync
    #/usr/sbin/init 0
    halt
    exit
fi;;
7) tput clear
su -c ./jkill

```

```

    echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
    read ent;;
0) tput clear
    echo " "
    echo " "
    echo "Bye ***** Bye ***** Mr $LOGNAME from `uname` "
    exit;;
*) echo "Only 0-7 Options Are Available.....Try These Only....O.K.
Press <Enter>"
    read ent;;
esac
done

```

```

fullbackup
0000644 0000764 0000764 000000000774 11257413163 011731 0
ustar  oracle                      dba
clear tput
echo -e "Please ensure oracle database is shutdown [y/n] : \c"
read ans
if [ $ans = 'y' -o $ans = 'Y' ]
then
date
dt=`date +%d%m%y`
echo Database backup for $dt
tar cvfz /image/db-backup/EPFO_Db$dt.tarz
/home/oracle/OraHome/dbs/ /home/oracle/oradata/EPFO/*
/home3/archive/ctrlog/ /home2/DMDATA/* /home2/EPFODATA/*
/home/oracle/bash_profile_10

tar cvfz /image/appl-backup/JBOSS_WITH_WAR$dt.tarz /home/jboss-
4.2.3.GA /home/jdk1.5.0_14 /home/oracle/bash_profile_10
date
else
echo "Backup failed"
fi

```



## Menu\_secondary

```
0000644 0000764 0000764 00000010746 11257644435 012564 0
ustar oracle dba
trap " " 1 2 3 15
while true
do
tput clear
echo " "
echo "          WELCOME TO E P F O OFFICE "
echo "          K A R N A L  "
echo ""
echo "          .....DAILY ROUTINE PROGRAM....."
echo "          "
echo "          <<<<<<<< Secondary Server >>>>>>>>> "
echo " "
echo " "
cat << END
```

1. Recover Data in Secondary Server
2. Take Daily Backup
3. Take Weekly Back-up
4. Shut Down The System
0. Exit

```
END
echo " "
echo " "
echo " "
echo " "
echo "          Enter The Option ....:"
read choice
echo ""
case "$choice" in

1) tput clear
aa=`rsh 192.168.20.10 ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
if [ $aa -eq 0 ]
then
echo "Doing Recovery "
recover
else
echo " "
echo " "
echo " "
```

```
echo "                                     "  
echo "  
echo "<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"  
echo "                                     "  
echo "      First Shut Down Oracle in PRIMARY machine....."  
echo "  
echo "<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"  
echo "  
fi  
echo "Press < ENTER > To Continue ....."  
read ent;;  
2) tput clear  
#ad=`ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`  
ad=`rsh 192.168.20.10 ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`  
if [ $ad -gt 3 ]  
then  
    echo "*****"  
    echo "  
    echo "Please Shut Oracle.... On Primary Server then try ....."  
    echo "  
    echo "*****"  
else  
    echo "*****"  
    echo "  
    echo "Insert Cartridge in DatDrive & Press <Enter>.....\c"  
    echo "  
    echo "*****"  
    read ent  
####  
##### following line for copying 10 days Archive Log files on TAPE  
#####  
#find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.dbf" -print>x  
find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.*" -mtime -10 -print>x  
sort x -o y  
tar cvf /dev/st0 /home/oracle/oradata/EPFO/control0?.ctl  
/home/oracle/oradata/EPFO/redolog.log /home3/archive/ctrlog `cat y`  
  
if [ $? -gt 0 ]  
then  
echo "*****"  
echo ""  
echo "Please Check the Tape it seems it is locked"
```

```

        echo "UNLOCK the tape and try again"
        echo ""
    echo "***** "
    else
####
##### Following line is to Delete Archive Logs which are older then
15 Days
#### Uncomment following line to delete old log files
echo " "
echo "Removing Old Files Please Wait "
echo " "
rm x y
find /home3/archive -name "Arch1_*.dbf" -mtime +15 -print -exec
rm {} \;

    fi
fi
echo " "
echo "Press <Enter> to continue....."
read ent;;

3) tput clear
back
echo "Press < ENTER > To Continue ....."
read ent;;
4) tput clear
ping -c 1 192.168.20.10
if [ $? -gt 0 ]
then
echo " \033[1m SHUTDOWN PROCESS STARTED PLEASE WAIT
\033[0m"
sync
halt
exit
# else
# ch=`rsh xabd2 ps -ef |grep ora_ |wc -l`
# if [ $ch -eq 0 ]
# then
# echo " \033[1m SHUTDOWN PROCESS STARTED PLEASE WAIT
\033[0m"
# sync
# sync
#halt
#echo "I am halting2 "

```

```
# exit  
    else  
        echo "  
        echo "  
        echo "  
        echo "  
        echo "  
        echo "<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"  
        echo "  
        echo "First Shut Down PRIMARY Machine....."  
        echo "  
        echo "<<<<<<<<<<<<<<  
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"  
        echo "  
fi  
echo "Press < ENTER > To Continue ....."  
read ent;;  
0) tput clear  
   echo "Bye ***** Bye ***** Mr \033[1m $LOGNAME from  
\uname` \033[0m"  
   exit;;  
*) echo "Only 5 Options Are Available.....Try These Only....O.K. Press  
<Enter>"  
   read ent;;  
esac  
done
```

*Please send your comments or suggestions to [mahavirrai@yahoo.co.in](mailto:mahavirrai@yahoo.co.in)*